Library

THE FREEMAN is an Independent Weekly Newspaper which bravely tells the Truth without fear or favor. It is published in the interests of the Negro, and is Fearless tn the Advocacy of his Rights,

THE FREEMAN.

A division of the Negro vote is essential to the ultimate solution of the Race Problem. : : It should divide, however, on questions which involve Principles.

VOL. I.—NO. 10. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1888. TERMS: {$2.00 per Year. 5 Cents per Copy.

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GEO. E. FEENEY,

84 West Washington St.

NEGROES SHOULD DIVIDE

THEY SHOULD NO LONGER VOTE SOLIDLY.

Mr. J. T. Mahorney Tells the Colored Men Wherein They Would be Benefited by Independence of Political Action.--Real Enemies of the Negro.

Before the Thirteenth ward Democratic club, Saturday evening, Mr. John T. Mahorney, a well known colored man, delivered an address full of sound logic and of good advice to his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Mahorney began his remarks with the assertion that "Political parties are as essential in goverment as positive and negative poles to the use of electricity. Emergencies arise in governments that form new issues or create new political parties. These issues may be based upon the development of the resources of the country or upon the better government of mankind." He said that if Jefferson had displayed his usual sagacity regarding the slavery question when drawing up the constitution, the rebellion would never have occurred.

The Democratic party has ever maintained allegiance to the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number," and to its consistent devotion to this principle is due the fact that it maintained its organization through numerous defeats. Its adherence to this principle necessarily made it progressive.

Entering upon the Negro question, Mr. Mahorney said that the only people really desirous of repealing were the Republicans who, having lost that complete control over the Negroes which they formerly possessed, and being no longer able to use the Negro to forward their sinister schemes, were willing to declare the experiment of Negro citizenship a failure, and repeal the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

Republican Negro leaders, by appealing to the passions and ignorance of of their fellows, prevent them from judging what is to their best interest. Mr. Mahorney advised Negroes to divide their aliegiance among the parties. By so doing they would place themselves on a plane of independence with other American citizens, and reap the blessings which others realized from the manly, untrammeled exercise of their suffrage. He said the Republican party had been for many years kept in power by the colored vote, and inquired, "Why this subserviency? Why show to the American people want of manhood?" "We are now sovereigns by force of circumstances, and should meet all issues upon their merits."

After complimenting the Democratic party on its administration of the past four years, and saying that as a party it did not and could not afford to deal with dead issues, Mr. Mahorney concluded:

"The leaders of the Republican party are the only advocates of colonization. Nearly four years of the Democratic administration have expired and not one sentence has ever been uttered by a Democrat in Congress in regard to this subject. The views of the Republican party, on the other hand, are explained by the following letter which the Hon. C. H. J. Taylor, ex-minister of Liberia, has sent to the Hon. Frederick Douglass:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—My Dear Sir: I am informed in the columns of the New York Star, of the 3rd inst., that Senator Sawyer offered an amendment in the Senate on the 2nd to the general deficiency appropriation bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the United States & Congo National emigration steamship company $100 for every adult person of color who shall go to Africa on the ships of their lines.

You are to-day, sir, the most prominent Negro in the world, and as such I call upon you to go personally to Senator Sawyer and prevail upon him to wipe out the above amendment, which certainly, as you well know, means unlimited mischief and injury to our race. The States of the Union are better for our people in every way than Africa. Yours, for the race, C. H. J. TAYLOR.

Ex-President Grant, in his last message to congress, in the closing sentence uttered the following in regard to Hayti:

I do not revive this measure only to vindicate myself; the purposes of the Republican party were to have a country where the Negro could go and exercise his rights with impunity.

Ex-President Lincoln was the first to officially colonize Negroes from the United States. Four hundred and fifty were sent to the Isle of A'Vache; fifty died during a short sojourn there, and by the efforts of the Hon. Charles Sumner 400 were returned; brought back by D. C. Donohue of Greencastle, Ind., in the ship Maria L. Child, sent out by the Secretary of the Interior, Caleb S. Smith.

The colonization society exists in Washington D. C., and has auxilaries in all the States, Indiana not excepted. From the record by the Secretary of State I copy the following:

July 14, 1885.—Indiana Colonization society, located at Brazil, Ind.—Board of directors: T. C. Stewart, Bennett Stewart, Harry W. Middleton, Salem H. Lybyer, Albert F. Bridges, Samuel R. Cassius, Pleasant A. Bond, R. W. Thompson.

The Hon. John P. Jones, Republican Senator from Nevada, March 9, 1882, in reference to the Negro race, uttered the following.

The philosophy of the history of every age, and our experience of the last seventeen years. justify me in making the prophecy that the African race will never be permitted permanently to dominate any state of the South. The experiment of conferring upon them political power in proportion to their numbers has thus far proved a dismal failure, and, in my judgment, will so continue as long as American nature is as it is. Does anybody suppose for an instant that if the African were not in this country to-day, we should be glad to welcome him? Does any reflecting man believe that he is an advantage to this country? Is it not true, if his place were occupied by smaller numbers of intelligent men of our own creative race, that the country would be stronger than it is? What encouragement do we find in the history of our dealings with the Negro race? Does anybody pretend to tell me that it a blessing to this country that these people are here? But their presence here is a great misfortune to us to-day, and the question of the adjustment of the relation between the two races, socially and politically, is no nearer a settlement now than it wa the day Sumter was fired upon.

Listen, ye Negroes; defenders of Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend, Oloustee, Charleston and Petersburg! Sound the requiem for the dead that it may revive the memory of the living.

The stentorian voice of Frederick Douglass is silent on this relic of barbarism (colonization); his presence is not observed in any of the southern states, where it is charged that outrages exist. The existence of the Negro is unknown to him, except upon the eve of an election, when he cries out from his palatial residence at Anacostia, D. C.: "The Republican party is the deck; all outside is the sea." His fulsome praise of President Cleveland while holding the office of register of deeds, is only equally by the animus manifested against the Democratic party after his removal.

Give your support to the Democratic party, that will never desert you in your distress, but will give the same protection to the Negro as to other American citizens.

The destinguished ex-U. S. senator, K. Bruce, will never allow the condition of the Negro in the State of Mississippi to disturb his dreams. A sense of gratitude never prompts him to meditate, nor does a gentle voice ever say: "All I am politically, financially and otherwise, the Negroes of Mississippi made me. I will return from the place of safety whither I have gone and avenge their wrongs by my presence and voice." Unlike these leaders of the Republican party, I reiterate the sentiments I have uttered these many years.

A few years ago I was in England. Grain was elevated in the steamer on which we sailed that was grown on our western fields, taken across the Atlantic to compete with grain from Russia, the Mediterranean, Baltic and Black seas in the port of Liverpool. I saw 150 American ventilated vessels filled with beef upon the Thames to be sold in the different markets.

The Republican orators proclaim from every stump that the Democratic party is for FREE TRADE. This is a misnomer; no government can exist without some source of revenue. England, that is charged with free trade, realizes on twenty articles alone, (among which are whisky, tobacco and cigars) ninety-one million pounds sterling. The Mills bill is merely a reduction from 47 cents to 40 cents on the necessaries of life, and the masses shall receive the benefit.

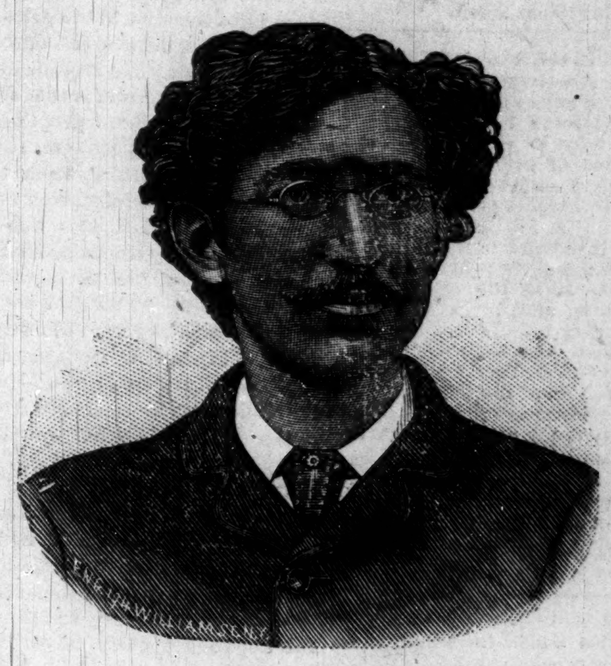
We, as Democrats, have absorbed all those who, from the product of their brain and the influence of their character, gave prestige to the Republican party: The Hon. Charles Sumner, the only man who ever used his official position in the interests of a race with which he was not identified and of whom the Hon. T. A. Hendricks once said in a conversation with me: "Very few know the services Charles Sumner rendered in the Democratic party;" the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, who wrote the thirteenth constitutional amendment; Greeley, Palmer, Curtis, Julian and a host of others, who in 1884 assisted the Democratic party. He will be in good company, to say the least.

Of the Hon. Allen G. Thurman we can say that his course in regard to the Pacific railroad was to compel them to pay the money due the government, which cost him his seat in the U. S. Senate; and of President Cleveland we repeat the following, which was said by him to the committee selected to notify him of his nomination: "My administration is before the people; I have nothing to regret; the object was to bring the government near the people."

DOUGLASS ON THE MAKE.

Fifty Dollars Per Tirade in Advance is the Colored Orator's Bill.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Fred Douglass was employed to deliver the emancipation address in this city. He arrived too late to speak in the daytime, but addressed a large crowd in the Grand opera-house at night. His speech was one of the most partisan Republican speeches that has been delivered here this year, and is condemned on all sides, as the meeting was advertised as a nonpartisan affair and the blame rests entirely with Douglass himself for this Republican tirade. The managers of the the affair here regret his course as much as anybody, and a petition has been circulated requesting Frederick to return the money he charged for his address to the committee of colored people in this city who were deluded into employing him. He stated in his address that the Republican National Committee had employed him to canvass this State, and if that is so, our people feel like "those who dance should pay the fiddler." The amount paid him in advance was $50.


ENG. by WILLIAMSON N.Y.

T. THOMAS FORTUNE,

Of the New York Sun.

T. THOMAS FORTUNE.

It has been said that when a colored man begins to think, he forthwith leaves the Republican party, and it may be truthfully added that those who remain in the party give it a deal of trouble. It is a fact, however, that the ablest colored men in the country are to-day marching under the Cleveland and Thurman banner. J. Milton Turner, the prince of Negro orators, Prof. Peter H. Clark, the ablest educator and lawyer. T. McCant Stewart, our ablest counselor. George T. Downing, our foremost financier, and T. Thomas Fortune, the acknowledged leader of the colored journalists are all for Cleveland, Thurman and tariff reform. In this number of The Freeman we re-publish a "cut', and sketch of Mr. Fortune. He was born in the town of Marianna, Jackson county, Fla., October 3, 1856. His father, Hon. E. Fortune, was quite active in Reconstruction politics, and through his influence young fortune was made a page boy in the Florida Senate, which position he held four years.

Owing to the KuKlux disturbances of the time, young Fortune's father left West Florida and settled at Jacksonville in 1869, and he was placed in the office of the Daily Union as devil, where he soon mastered the rudiments of type setting. On a change of management of the Union, young Fortune attended for two years the Stanton Institute, a public school. He then entered the post office as office boy, and soon rose to the position of letter stamper and paper clerk. Having a disagreement with the postmaster he returned to the "case."

In 1875 he was appointed a mail route agent (through the kindly offices of Hon. W. J. Purman, then member of Congress for the Second District of Florida.) In the summer of 1876 he resigned the mail agency and was appointed by Secretary B. H. Bristow, at the instance of Mr. Purman, as a special inspector of customs for the district of Delaware. He resigned this position at the end of a year, and entered Howard University at Washington, where he remained about two years. He then returned to the South and worked again on the Daily Union.

In 1881 he went to New York to work on the Weekly Witness. In 1882, in conjunction with George Parker and William Walter Samson, he began the publication of the New York Globe. A disagreement among the partners in November, 1884, caused by the introduction into the firm of Rev. Wm. B. Derrick, led to the suspension of the Globe. A week later, Nov. 22, 1882, Mr. Fortune issued the New York Freeman, as proprietor and editor. Besides the editorial work on the Freeman and numerous articles of the daily papers, Mr. Fortune has published one book, entitled "Black and White," a pamphlet entitled "The Negro in Politics," and has delivered many lectures in various parts of the country.

He now has charge of the Ohio State Democratic Executive Committe at Cincinnati, assisted by Prof. Peter H. Clark and others. He also edits the Afro-American, and is doing more to liberalize and educate the colored people up to a correct knowledge of their rights and citizenship than any one colored man in America.

Mr. Stinyes, of Augusta, Ga., got married one day and eloped the next with an old sweetheart whom alone he swore he could love, and now there is a large and angry mother-in-law and lawsuit hovering in his horizon.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

A Question That Is Likely to Receive Serious Attention from Congress.

Washington Special.

It is generally conceded by the leading thinkers on both sides of Congress that one of the most important pices of legislation for next winter will be that of restricting immigration of all classes into the United States. The recent investigation by the special committee of the House, held at New York and Boston, has created a profound impression upon the minds of men in Congress, and the people throughout the country. Hundreds of letters are being received every day, calling attention to the necessity of very decided legislation to prohibit the immigration of undesirable foreigners. There is no danger that the American idea will prevail, except in a limited degree, for the present at least. But there seems to be unanimity among at least the native born citizens upon the conclusion that every character of foreigners not specially desired as a part of the American Republic should be excluded from our shores. There is to be no specific discrimination for or against any nationality. The legislation is to apply to all countries alike, and there are to be requirements imposed through the consular and diplomatic and other agents of the government abroad, which will require good character and patriotic intentions upon the part of all foreigners who embark to this country with a view to becoming citizens.

Undoubtedly this question will bring about a great deal of discussion when Congress reconvenes in December. The subject is a very important one and it is a very delicate one. The politics in more than half of the congressional districts are controlled by foreign-born citizens, and it will be the aim of every man in speaking and voting on this subject to avoid any insult to those who have kin friends in their mother country. It is not intended that there shall be any restriction placed upon those of good character and good intentions who desire to come to the United States and make this their home. The sole object is to keep out paupers, criminals and the classes who will not assimilate with native Americans, or if they do assimilate will injure society or the general good of the country. It will require further investigation by this special committee of the house and extreme care to draft a bill which will meet final approval; but that such a measure will finally be adopted there is no reasonable question.

The Department of State is collecting information on the subject of immigration from the various countries of the world, and enough has been ascertained already to show that the United States is almost the only country, if not indeed the only country, in the world which places little or no restriction upon immigration. Even China, Japan, Italy and the countries which have attracted the attention of the United States on account of the large per centage of people whom it is intended shall be excluded from citizenship in the United States, have laws restricting the immigration of undesirable persons. One of the first reports received at the Department of States relates to Switzerland. The Federal Council of Switzerland requires all persons who wish to engage in professional transportation of emigrants or sale of passage tickets, to procure a license for the purpose issued by the Federal Council, and the latter makes regular reports to the canton which makes the laws of the republic. Agents are required to prove a good reputation and their civil and political rights; that they are acquainted with the emigration operations, and are enabled to ship emigrants safely. The license fee is fifty francs, ($10.) Emigrant agencies are required to make a deposit of 40,000 francs ($8,000), and sub-agents a further deposit of 3,000 francs each, and agencies for the sale of emigrant tickets a security of 20,000 francs, as bonds for the faithful performance of the duties required by the existing laws. The laws prohibiting emigration agents enticing desirable citizens to leave the country and the admission of undesirable persons who intend to become citizens, are very stringent. The system of inspection is rigorous. The result is that Switzerland retains her best people and excludes from her domain persons from all parts of the world who are regarded as unfit to become a part of the republic.

THE FREEMAN.

EDWARD E. COOPER, Editor.

THE FREEMAN is a newspaper in the interest of the colored race. It is published every Saturday at 18½ N. Penn. St., by EDWARD E. COOPER, to whom all communications should be directed.

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A. E. Manning, State agent.

THE PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

If you are receiving The Freeman without having subscribed for it, you may know that some friend has paid for you. We want to place The Freeman in the home of every colored person who can read and we know of no better way of introducing it to you than by sending you a few sample copies. The Freeman is independent in politics and fearless in the advocacy of the rights of the Negro. It is the organ of no clique or faction, and gives the news without fear or favor. It has but one mission and that is to improve the industrial, the political, the religious and the social condition of the race.

The majority of the colored voters are still political slaves—to the Republican party.

A reduction of the tariff will benefit the poor man, and no one will gainsay that the Negro is not a poor man.

The colored men of Indiana are breaking the shackles which have held them so long in political bondage.

We can not understand how any poor man, white or black, can vote for high protection, which favors only the rich.

The tariff not the Negro is the issue to be determined by this election. Study the tariff—go out and hear both sides and then vote your sentiments.

The Freeman is publishing a series of cuts and sketches of the prominent colored men of the country who have renounced party shackles and who have determined henceforth to act as free independent American citizens.

The Yellow fever scourge continues with unabted fary in the South. People are dying by the scores and the skill of science and medicine seem to be unavailing. The people of the North are alive to the sufferings and are responding nobly.

The editor of the Freeman was in Noblesville a few hours this week and found the intelligent colored voters of that bailwick fully in accord with The Freeman. Some of the ablest and wealthiest colored men in that place are openly for Cleveland, Thurman and tariff reform.

A delegation of colored men called on Judge Thurman at Columbus, O., last Thursday and he gave them a cordial reception. His speech to them differed from Harrison's speech to the colored men in that he addressed them as American citizens and not as wards and political bondsmen.

Dr. Derrick who made Democratic speeches two years ago in Va., and who made a few Republican speeches in this State a few week ago conceedes that the colored voters will give the Democrats in this States two thousand votes this fall. If the colored voters continue to flock to the democracy as they have in the past month there will be more than 4,000 colored votes for Cleveland and Thurman.

Tom W. Johnson of Columbus, O., and a kicker from away back has been engaged by the Republican State Central Committee to write editiorials for the Christy brothers who are essaying to run a newspaper in this city. Mr. Johnson may be able to grind out a few Republican platitudes but as an editor he will greatly assist the Democrats in sweeping Indiana.

The colored workman is denied admission to the very workshops that are benefited by high protection as enuneiated by the Republican platform, then why should he vote for high protection? Why should he vote to sustain the monopolies that discriminate against him? Why should he vote to enrich men who will not give employment to colored people? The Argus and the World will please enlighten us on these questions.

The Republicans showed their love for the colored man in the usual manner on last Friday night in the distribution of the uniforms to the soldiers. It was given out that the uniforms were to be distributed, and, as a matter of course, the colored soldier as well as the white soldier was on hand to receive his share of the "toast." But what was the result? Our Republican friends had to first serve the white soldiers, and then if there be anything left, "we will give it to the Negro." Was there anything left after the white man was served? Yes, there surely was something or somebody "left." It was the colored man, as usual, and, as one of them expressed it: "The colored people always do get left. Every campaign they come honeying around us and want us to join them and march with them, and all this and that, but when it comes to giving out hats, etc., they come with a ready made excuse and explain why and how it was, and so on. This has always been my experience and I have opened my eyes to the facts. If they expect me to march and vote with them in the future it will be them and not me that will be left. Gentlemen, I am done."

Fred Douglass has added another blunder to his already long list of blunders. We reiterate what we have often said that Mr. Douglass is in his dotage and that he has long since ceased to lead the colored people of this country. In his political teachings, he reminds us of the old baptist preacher, who instills into his congregation that all other denomination are wrong and that the baptists alone have the keys to the gates of heaven. Mr. Douglass has enunciated such twaddle as that "The Republican party is the ship and all else is the sea" as it pertains to the colored people. But the intelligent colored people readily see the fallacy of such teaching when the facts of the present administration are put before them. Mr. Douglass himself said some very pretty things about President Cleveland and the Democratic party when he thought he would be retained in the office of Recorder of Deeds. But enough of this, Mr. Douglass is fanatic in his political wanderings. He sees the Republican bark—refered to sinking and in his mad fanatism he would destroy every thing within his grasp. He endeavors to crush every colored man who essays to rise into political eminence as in the case of Prof. John M. Langston of Va., and he is now in Indiana telling the colored people that their lives, liberties etc., are in jeopardy and the success of the Republican party alone will save them. Such stuff as this, is unworthy of a man of Mr. Douglass reputed ability. He is an idolator and we commend him to his idols.

We repeat what we have often said, that the Negro is not an issue in this campaign. No more rights and privileges have been guaranteed him under either platform. The Republican platform does not as much as even mention the Negro; and the newspapers and orators that are continually trying to drag the Negro into it, confess a weakness and plead the baby act. The question before the American people to-day and the one to be settled by this election is, "shall the tariff be reduced? Shall we maintain and increase the large surplus now in the treasury department of the United States, or shall we reduce the taxes sufficiently for a just and equitable administration of the government? The Republican party proposes to reduce the taxes on whisky, tobacco and such luxuries. While the Democrats propose to reduce it on clothes, fuels and the necessities of life. The question for the Negro to settle is, does he want cheap whisky and tobacco or does he want cheaper clothes and the necessities of life made cheaper. When a Negro votes a Republican ticket he votes whisky down to 20c a gallon. When he votes a Democratic ticket he votes for a measure which will enable him to buy a $10 suit of clothes for $6. How shall we vote now, for cheaper whisky and tobacco or for cheaper clothes. From a moral standpoint we believe it the duty of the leaders of the race to study this all important question and explain it to their followers. It is the moral dutiy of our ministers to explain this question to their congregations. The Freeman proposes to ventilate this question. We propose to discuss every phase of it and we invite a discussion of the subject with our free whisky advocates.

A TRIP TO NOBLESVILLE.

The Freeman representative had occasion to visit the quiet little city of Noblesville this week, in the interest of The Freeman, and while it is a modest little burgh, limited in population and resources, it is bold and obtrusive in its hospitality. Like many cities it has churches and saloons, a court house and a postoffice, but, unlike many, it has natural gas in abundance, and a colored justice of the peace. The colored population of Hamilton county will not exceed 1,500, but what they lack in number they make up in thrift and enterprise. There are several very wealthy colored men here—one, Mr. Stewart, who owns nearly 500 acres of good land. Politically they are liberal to a degree that makes the eye of the average Republican turn green. They have broken the party shackles which have so long held them, and are now doing their own thinking. Among those who have stepped out of the old ruts may be mentioned Messrs. Augustus Ward, Chas. Stewart, Chas. White, E. H. Evans, R. R. Williams and many others. The Freeman's policy was applauded, and over thirty subscribers were secured. We are under special obligations to Mr. Walter Evans, the merchant, Post Master Ingerman and Judge Moss, for favors and attention.

Log Cabins are fast going out of style as fashionable residences. Log cabins, however, always have a place in American history as they were the most feature of our country's early social life. The pioneers were strong, rugged, healthy. Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy is a reproduction of one of the best of the old time roots and herbs remedies, which kept them well. Everybody praises "Tippecanoe" as a stomach tonic.

A Trust company has heard of Milk River, Montana, and wants to skim and fence it in.

HIGH TARIFF AND WAGES

SOLID FACTS FOR WORKINGMEN.

Excessive Taxation the Enemy of Labor and the Servant of Monopoly—Why Wages are Invariably Highest When Importations are Largest.

It is an unquestionable fact that American workmen receive higher wages than others, solely because Americans produce more than any others; that high wages always mean cheap labor; and that while American wages are the highest, American labor is for that very reason the cheapest in the whole world.

This fact is clearly stated in Sec. Manning's admirable treasury report, but also stated briefly, but, if possible, with more emphasis, by two of the most fianatical protectionists who ever held the office of Secretary of State. William M. Evarts, in his report dated May 17, 1879 said: "The average American workmen performs from one and one-half to twice as much as the average European workman." James G. Blaine, in his report dated June 25, 1881, said: "Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor." Both the protectionist senators from Rhode Island, at a public dinner on March 26, 1888, expressly admitted that the cost of labor in every yard of cloth made in Rhode Island was less than in any corresponding yard of cloth made in England.

Statistics, whether taken in mass or in detail, establish the fact thus admitted so clearly that none but thoroughly dishonest advocates of protection pretend any longer to dispute it. The value of production per hand, in all the combined metal and textile industries in 1880, was, in America, $1,684, and in England, only $780. Thus the value of each American workman to his employer was 116 per cent. greater than the value of each Englishman, yet the utmost claim which can be made as to difference in wages is that made by Senator Chace, to-wit: 62 per cent. It is well known that the real difference does not exceed 45 per cent. But in any case, it is certain that the American employer, after paying 50 per cent. higher wages, is still 50 per cent. better off, on the labor item, than his English competitor.

The silk-makers of Crefeld, Germany, publish an annual statement showing the amount of their production, the cost of materials, and the rates of wages. The last statement of this kind showed that the average cost of their labor was 69 per cent. of their product. The census returns showed that the cost of labor in American silk was only 36 per cent. of the product. Yet the weekly rates of wages in America were much more than double those paid in Crefeld. Doubling the rate of wages resulted in having the cost of labor.

But it is unnecessary to multiply illustrations of this notorious fact. Unfortunately, the ignorance of the country on this whole subject is so dense that until recently scarcely any congressman ventured to assert that no protection whatever was needed on account of high wages in America. It was taken for granted that the labor of a man who earned $10 a week must be more costly than that of one who earned only $5; although every man's daily experience taught that this was not true. Slave labor was always more costly than paid labor; and everybody knew that slaves could not be profitably employed in manufacturing. New England would have laughed at the idea of putting up a tariff to protect her from being flooded with cotton or woolen manufactures of the slave states; and yet she clamored for such a tariff to protect her from the "pauper labor of Europe," forgetting that no labor could be so thoroughly pauperized as that of the South, which she never dreaded.

Indeed, if the implied concession of the Democratic platform of 1884, that a tariff is needed to compensate for the difference between the wages of American and foreign workmen, is true, then a tariff is quite as much needed between different sections of this country, in order to protect the wage-earners of one section against the competition of inferior wage-earners in another; and such a tariff has to be one of the most remarkable statutes which was ever framed by mortal man. New England must have a high tariff on cotton goods, to protect it against the pauper competition of Georgia and North Carolina; Illinois must have a high tariff upon iron and steel, to protect it from the pauper labor of New England, New York and eastern Pennsylvania; Pittburg must have such a tariff, to protect it from the pauper labor of Philadelphia; all the northern states must have a high tariff upon wheat, corn and other agricultural products, to protect the highly-paid farm-laborers of the North against the competition of the miserably paid farm-laborers of the South; the carpenters of New York and Brooklyn must have a tariff of 50 per cent., to protect them from pauper competition of carpenters in Jersey City and Philadelphia.

For the census of 1880 shows that enormous differences existed then, as they exits still, between the rates of wages in all these different places, and that wages in some industries were higher in New England than in the West, while wages in other industries were higher in the West than in New England. These differences were in many cases grater than the differences between the average rates of wages in the very same lines of manufacture in England and the United States. For example, in the cotton manufacture the annual average rate was, in Massachusetts $258, in New York $216, in Georgia $182, and in North Carolina $136. But in England the average rate of wages was certainly not less than $240, as is shown by the reports of Mr. Carroll D. Wright and of Consul Albert D. Shaw, both of them Republicans and holding office under a high tariff administration when these reports were made, and making them indeed for the purpose of persuading American workmen that they were better off than English workmen. Yet it will be seen that English wages in the cotton manufacture were higher than those paid in New York or any point south of that State. Obviously the cotton manufacture of New England needs far more protection against the pauper labor of New York and Georgia than it does against that of Lancashire.

So in the woolen manufacture, the average rate of wages in Massachusetts was $316, while in Ohio it was only $193. In England it was about $250. Clearly Massachusetts needs a high tariff upon woolen goods against the productions of Ohio more than it does against the productions of England.

But when we turn to iron, we find the case entirely reversed. Wages in the iron manufacture of Ohio and throughout the Northwest are very much higher than in New England or anywhere on the Atlantic coast. Indeed, wages of iron-workers west of the Alleghany mountains have been for many years 30 or 40 per cent. higher than wages in precisely the same branches east of those mountains. A high tariff is, therefore emphatically required in favor of the Western States, to protect them against the competition of iron makers in the Eastern States; while a like tariff must be put upon all textiles in favor of the East and against the West.

This is a perfectly logical and irresistible conclusion from the concession of the Democratic platform, that some protection is needed to compensate workmen for getting high wages. Yet everybody knows that the conclusion itself is absurb. The manufacture of cotton and woolen goods is more firmly settled in New England than ever before; and it has nothing to fear from competition of the West. On the other hand, the manufacture of iron and steel is concentrating itself in the West; and it not only has nothing to fear from the competition of the East, but is absolutely crushing out the life of the iron manufacture on the Atlantic shore. Wherever the highest wages are paid, in any particular manufacture, to that point does that manufacture irresistibly tend. If a tariff is needed for compensation at all, whether to manufacturers or workmen, it is always the district in which low wages are paid and pauper labor employed which needs the protection of a tariff against the competition of high wages and skillful workmen.

There is not the slightest need therefore, of any tariff whatever, on account of high wages in America either to keep up those wages or to compensate our Iron and Steel association for being so generous as to pay them. But, more than this—the high tariff is a direct cause of low wages; and wages only rise as the clutch of the tariff is taken off. Free trade is the mother of high wages. Every tariff, high or low, cuts down wages, and the higher the tariff the more it reduces wages.

Let us look at facts first before theorizing about them. Wages are always highest whem importations are largest. This is true of any and every tariff. There is but one year in the last sixty in which wages did not follow the fluctuations of imported merchandise, rising with the rise of imports and falling with their fall; and that is the last year of the war, in which the enormous drain of men for the war raised nominal wages. But even that year is no exception to the rule, because in that year wages, reckoned in gold, as our imports were, actually fell, although, in paper valuations, they seemed to rise. But why do importations increase? Because the tariff, although unaltered in form, has become less effectual, and fails to exclude foreign goods, as it was meant to do.

No one will pretend that a tariff, of itself alone, has any power to raise wages. The reason assigned for its doing so is always that it excludes foreign productions, and so "keeps our work for home workmen." But this is only another form for saying that if we succeed, in anyway, in excluding importations, wages will rise. The fact is, undeniably, that wages do not rise when importations fall off, and do rise when importations increase.

Again, the general advance in wages, even in manufactures, has always been more rapid under low tariffs than under high ones. The average rate of wages in manufactures in 1850 was $247, and in 1860, after ten years of a very low tariff, $289. In 1870, after ten years of high tariffs, it was only $302, and in 1880, $346. But if wages had increased at the same ratio under the high tariffs as under the low tariffs, they would have been $338 in 1870, and $395 in 1880. It may be said that it is not reasonable to expect the same per centage of increase upon the larger amount as upon the smaller. But, allowing for this, still the fair and natural increase should have been not less than $355, and $385 in 1880. A simple increase at the same arithmetical rate as that which manifested itself under low tariffs would have brought up wages to a point $27 higher than they actually were in 1880.

Although there are no censu, statistics on the subject prior to 1850, there are facts enough on record to prove that wages never were aided by the high tariffs of earlier days. Iron and other manufacturers, clamoring for protection, reported on this subject in 1841 and 1845, and in no instance did they pretend that they had raised wages under the enormous tariffs of 1828 and 1842. The Iron and Steel Association are even now flooding the country with tracts setting forth the miserably low wages which prevailed under the high tariff of 1824 and 1828.

Nature built a protective wall between the eastern and western States of this Union, in a range of mountains and a broad expanse of forests. Sixty years ago Pittsburg was protected against Philadelphia pig-iron by a cost of $80 a ton for transportation, and Chicago by a like cost of $150. By that abominable invention of British free trade, known as Bessemer steel rails, these protective duties have been reduced almost to nothing—say to two or three dollars a ton. The West had ten times more reason to dread the competition of the East than either the East or West had to dread the competition of Great Britain. The East had all the capital, all the experience, low rates of interest, cheaper labor, and every other advantage which makes our chicken hearted manufacturers turn pale when they look across the Atlantic. If ever an infant industry needed protection against pauper labor and superior capital, it was the iron manufacture of the West as against that of the East. It did not get it; on the contrary, the protection which it had has been ruthlessly destroyed. Within the last twenty years the last shred has been taken away. Railroad rates have been so greatly reduced that the actual cost of sending Scotch iron to Chicago, including the duty, which has been trebled since 1860, is now less than half what it was under the low tariff of 1860. The poor West has been thrown open to the piratical incursions of both Great Britain and the Atlantic States.

Well, what has ensued? Has the western iron manufacturer been crushed, as Judge Kelley and Mr. Randall would have predicted that he must be? Have western wages been cut down to meet the pauper labor of the East? Nothing of the sort. "Westward the star of iron bends its way." At least two-thirds of all American iron is made in the West. Pittsburg has crushed out Philadelphia and New York; and Chicago is threatening to crush Pittsburg. With every reduction of its natural "protection" the West has gained enormously; and even in 1880 the greater part of American iron was made west of the Allegheny mountains. The eastern miners are being ruined by the competition of the West; and western mine-owners now declare publicly and arrogantly that eastern men have no business to make iron at all! Has this result been attained by paying lower wages than in the East? No; the western wages have been continuously one-third higher than those paid in the East. Indeed, in 1886 we heard the owners of eastern iron mines state, before Congress, that they paid only eighty to ninety cents a day; while the owners of western mines reluctantly admitted that they had "cut down" their wages to $1.75 a day.

In view of these facts, we are ready for a theory which will fit the facts. A tariff is simply a barrier to exchange; and every such barrier directly reduces wages. If a flood of goods comes in from foreign countries, a flood of our goods must go out to pay for them; and a flood of wages must go to the workman to pay him for producing those goods. The things which we were importing were things which we wanted; the things which we were exporting were things which we did not want and could not use. The whole country is poorer, because we have refused bread and kept a stone. It will be said, "The men thrown out of employment on our exports will be employed in making the things which we used to import." Suppose they are; still they are no better off. They only change one employment for another. But they are worse off. They can not produce as much value in a business to which they are unused as they could at their own trade, and, therefore, they can not earn as much wages. The very reason why a tariff has been put upon the imported goods is that our country is not yet ready to make them as well and cheaply as other countries. So long as this is the case, workmen employed in making such things can not earn as much as they would at another trade, because they can not produce as much value, and the value of the product necessarily limits wages. Moreover, years pass before the new industry is fairly settled here, and can give employment to as many workmen as the tariff has thrown out. Just as long, therefore, as a tariff has any protective effect at all it cuts down wages.

Again, our American tariff always has expended and always will expend its main force upon materials used by manufacturers. The amount of finished manufactures imported in a form ready for immediate use has always been small, and such manufactures have not sufficient strength in politics to secure a tariff for their benefit. Take away from our tariff all the support which it derives from the wool growers, the makers of pig, bar and sheet-iron and steel, the owners of timber lands, iron mines, copper mines, and lead mines, and the makers of cotton, woolen and silk piece-goods not fit to be used for clothing without the work of the tailor or the dressmaker, and it would collapse within thirty days. It is idle to talk about the benefits of a tarfff upon finished manufactures, which should allow the materials for such manufactures to come in free. Such a tariff is a political impossibility. We mnst take facts as they are, always have been, and always will be. The ideal tariff which protectionists are always talking about is an ideal absurdity. The only tariff which we ever had or ever can have is one which taxes the material of manufaeture fully as heavily as the finished manufactures themselves.

Now, the nature of things, which is too strong even for an all-wise Congress, makes it practically impossible that really finished manufactures should ever be very largely imported. Under absolute free trade it would be utterly impossible. The best proof of the inherent difficulty in the way is the fact that under our present tariff, which seems as if it were framed for the very purpose of encouraging the importation of finished goods rather than of material for manufacture, they still do not come in. Thus, in 1881, out of $33,000,000 of iron imported $28 000,000 worth was used exclusively in manufacturing and only $75,000 worth for family purposes. Twenty-four million dollars' worth was used in the iron manufacture itself! Reckoning railroad building as a branch of manufacture—and why not?—99 per cent. of the duties on iron fell upon manufacturers in the first instance. Tin was taxed $4,195,000, of which $4,148,000 fell upon tin manufacturers. Wool was taxed $1,536,000, of which $1,145,000 was paid by wool-workers. Wool and woolens paid taxes to the amount of $27,285,000, of which tailors and other manufacturers paid $24,612,000, or over nine-tenths of the whole. Excluding food, drink and tobacco, the whole amount of articles imported in a state ready for family or personal use amounted to less than one-sixteenth part of all the imports. The proportion remains much the same now and has varied but little ever since statistics have been kept which enable the facts to be ascertained.

Now, how can a tariff, which thus spends its whole force in adding to the cost of manufacturing materials, help to raise the wages of men engaged in working up those materials? How can it fail to reduce those wages? It deprives the manufacturer of the ability to pay natural wages by making the cost of his materials so high that the margin between the cost and the price which he can get for his goods is too small to leave him the power of paying high wages. If he raises the price of his productions to correspond with the cost of his materials, his market shrinks and he can not sell as many articles as he could at a lower price. The man who would have bought two suits of clothes in a year, at $10 each, must be content with one, if it cost $20. The result is, obviously, that his tailor employs only half as many workmen as he would do if prices were lower. And no one needs to be told that, if the tailor could make his goods at half the price, and thus employ twice as many workmen, he would have to pay higher wages, whether he wanted to or not. It is never to the interest of workmen that prices should be high. Low prices, in the long run, mean a much greater sale of goods; and the wider the sale, the more numerous the articles made, therefore the greater demand for men to make them.

These are only a small parts of the reasons why a tariff always does and must reduce wages, but they are enough for the present. It is true that the tariff is not able entirely to overcome the natural tendency of wages to rise any more than it is able to prevent all imports from flowing in. The forces of nature are too strong for it. But it is only when this tariff fails to keep foreign goods out that it fails to keep home wages down.

What the American workman needs, therefore, in order to secure to him higher wages, is as near an approach to free trade as possible, so that a flood of goods may come in to be distributed among American workmen to pay them for making the flood of American goods which will then go out, instead of putting, as at present, a premium upon the importation of a flood of foreign paupers to drive American workmen out of their employment at home.

Note—The above able and convincing article is from the pen of the Hon Thomas G. Shearman, of Brooklyn, N Y., as originally published in Belford's Magazine for June, 1888.

AN ELOQUENT COLORED DEMOCRAT.

A special of Sept. 18th, from Madison, Ind., says: "The Rev. J. Allen Ross, the eloquent colored Democratic orator addressed a crowded house in this city Monday night. His description of political affairs in the South was in the nature of a revelation to the people of this city. The address throughout was received with marked attention and frequent applause. The Rev. Mr. Chapman Harris, a prominent colored Republican, acted as chairman of the meeting and Robert B. Craig, who has been a working colored Democrat for several years, introduced the speaker No speech delivered here for many years has created the sensation this has. The Democrats are well pleased with the very able and eloquent address, and the Republicans are sorely vexed. Mr. Ross is one of the most eloquent speakers ever heard in this city and is capable of doing much good for the cause of Democracy.

THE U. B. F.'S IN COUNCIL.

The annual convention and celebration of the United Brothers of Friendship of the State was held, last week, at Seymour, Ind. The attendance was large, and the members of the order are well satisfied with the result of the conclave. Officers were elected as follows for the ensuing year.

Grand Master, Charles L. Asbury, Evansville.

Deputy Grand Master, Daniel Carter, Indianapolis.

Grand Sec., C. J. Pritchard, Princeton.

Asst. Grand Sec., Henry Buckner, Indianapolis.

Grand Treasurer. John Ellis, Indianapolis.

Grand Chaplain, Rev. Peter Ferguson, Indianapolis.

Grand Counsellors, James Broom, Seymour; William Rice and Lewis Harris, Indianapolis.

The next meeting will take place at Evansville first week in September, 1889.

QUEEN CITY PILGRIMS.

"On to Cincinnati!" was the rallying cry of a large contingent of the Hoosier population last Saturday and Sunday. A general exodus took place regardless of color, race, previous or present condition, and all declare they have not enjoyed themselves better in many a day. The Cincinnati people are a sociable, big-hearted class of people, and our lords and ladies of society could learn volumes from them in this respect. Among the Indianapolis sight-seers in the Queen City we noticed Misses Nellie Lewis, Mon Howard, Emma Pierce, Cornelia Alexander, Florence Barbour, Mesdames E. E. Cooper, Will Dixon and Amanda Glover; Messrs. E. E. Cooper, A. E. Manning, R. W. Thompson, C. H. Baughman, C. H. Lanier, Oscar Bush, Wm. Griffin, Will Knox, W. E. White, Allen Taylor, Abram Turnham, J. H. Ringgold and a host of others whose names we could not ascertain.

THE LITARARY SEASON.

Bethel Literary Society started out upon its third annual round last Monday night, and a good-sized audience was present. Miss Harrison; who has made such a favorable impression as presiding officer conducted the exercises. The election of officers for the year resulted as follows:

President G. L. Jones.
Vice-presidents Miss Mary Palmer, Mr. Timothy Tyler.
Secretaries Miss Grace Lucas and Mr. Morris White.
Master of Ceremonies James Williams.
Marshall George J. Dawson.
Chaplain To be supplied.
Committee on Literature Mrs W. T Floyd, Miss Sadie Lucas, Miss Roxie Jones, and Mrs. James Williams.

The next meeting is announced for Monday evening and the committee promise a good bill of exercises.

THE READING CIRCLE.

The regular meeting of the Parlor Reading Circle was held, Wednesday evening, at the residence of Mr. L. E. Christy, on Yandes street. A meritorious program was presented, in which Misses Beulah Wright, Cornelia Harrison, Stella Floyd and Mr. James Williams participated. "The Spectator," the organ of the Circle, made its first appearance under the editorship of Mr. R. W. Thompson, and it is considered a very bright, original and entertaining journal.

A spirited discussion on the woman sufferage question—which, like the poor, we have always with us—but the brief time allotted was insufficient to settle the great issue satisfactorily, so it will be continued at the next meeting, which is slated for Wednesday evening at the residence of Miss Beulah Wright 600 West North street.

He Fooled Them.

A London preacher placarded the city with notices that he would preach in Spurgeon's Tabernacle on the subject: ",—;—:—?—!—." There was a large congregation, to whom he announced the text: "Stand thou still awhile," and then said that his subject was "The Pauses of Life."

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THE FREEMAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 22, 1888.

CITY NEWS.

The county schools opened Monday.

Wall street has moved to Kentucky avenue.

City Librarian Hooper has resigned on account of ill-health.

The residence of George L. Lane, on North Mississippi street, has been freshly painted.

The Sentinel advocates the establishment of a zoological garden in this city. It would be a splendid investment we should think.

The base ball reign is over for '88 as far Indianapolis is concerned. The club will doubtless finish seventh in the race for the pennant.

The building boom is still upon us. Every available spot is being seized for building purposes. Save your money and buy a home.

The street car line on Market and Alabama streets and Central avenue to fair grounds have been completed, and adds to the city's convenience.

The Union Railway Station, the finest structure of its kind in the country, opened for business Monday morning. It has every modern convenience, handsome waiting-rooms, elegant dining-room, etc. It must be seen to be appreciated.

The concert by the Pugsley brothers, and company, at the Second Baptist church, on Monday evening, was quite well attended in spite of threating weather. They sing the best class of jubilee music, and are making a very favorable impression wherever they appear.

The State fair has been the great attraction this week, and it has been a splendid exhibition this year. Every department was well stocked and furnished something novel in the way of sight-seeing. Indianapolis, unquestionably has some enterprising business men.

We are pained to note the death of Mr. John H. Roberts, an estimable young man of the city. He had been ill for several weeks with typhoid fever; which finally brought on consumption, and his enfebled constitution was unable to withstand dissolution. His funeral occurred at Bethel Church. Rev. J. H. Clay administered the last sad rites.

It is said that "Broad Axe" Smith, the mighty apostle of Republicanism, who was sent here by Boss Quay to keep the Negro in line, did not "stand in" with the Denison Hotel people. Instead of being allowed to eat in the dining room, he was obliged to take his meals in the "ordinary," or get them elsewhere. This occurring at a hotel which boasts of its deep-dyed Republicanism is only another of the many evidences of the white Republican hypocrisy.

APPOINTING PREACHERS.

Of the A. M. E. Zion Conference---Numerous Changes Made---Other Church News.

The annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church concluded its labors at Louisville last week. The session was a most interesting one, and the reports demonstrated that the ministers of this division of the great church were ably performing the duties assigned them. Presiding Bishop T. H. Lomax, announced the following appointments for the ensuing year:

First District—J. M. Washington, Presiding Elder, Twelfth street church, Louisville, Ky., W. A. Forman; New Albany, Ind., to be supplied; Goose Creek, circuit, Ky., H. Brown; New Castle, Ky., Henry Campbell; Mt. Sterling Mission, Ky., Noah Slaughter; Aaron's Run, Ky., J. J. Kennedy, Lovely Lane church, Indianapolis, W. A. M. Sypras; Jones' Tabernacle, Indianapolis, T. J. Manson.

Second District—W. H. Chambers, Presiding Elder; Jacob street Tabernacle, Louisville, Ky., E. H. Curry; Fifteenth street church, Louisville, Ky., S. J. Dixon, Lebanon, Ky., W. H. Tucker; Belltown circuit, Ky., J. W. Andrew; Columbia, Ky., Edward Jackson; Russellville, Ky., J. B. Irwin; Chaplin Beach Fork, Ky., W. H. Clay; Pleasant Run circuit, Ky., James H. Gough; Springfield, Ky., J. R. Early; Greensburg circuit, Ky., G. A. Johnson; Jericho Mission, Ky., S. Young: Bardstown, Ky., R. W. F. James; Bloomfield Station, T. A. Green.

Third District—Greenville, J. B. Johnson, Presiding Elder; Madisonville, W. A. Walker; Nebo, Thomas Hayes; Greenville Station, J. W. Salectinan; Earlington Station, A. Nicholas; Adairville Station, Yarmouth Carr; Red Oak circuit, Henry McElroy; Gardenville Station, W. W. Dorsey; Bibbtown circuit, Willis Adams; Clarksville, Tenn., H. W. Smith; Cloverport circuit, Aaron Jones; Central City circuit, M. W. Stewart; McNiary circuit, B. Lynch; Naughtonville circuit, C. A. Johnson; Rockport circuit, S. B. Jones.

Fourth District—Washington chapel, St. Louis, Mo., J. C. Temple; St. Mark's, St. Louis, Mo., G. B. Walker; Mt. Pleasant church, St. Louis, D. J. Danshire; East St. Louis, G. R. Edmonson; South South St. Louis, Adam Wakefield; Grant Memorial, to be supplied; Webster Grove, E. Scott; Jacksonville, Ill,, to be suppled; Braidwood, Ill., to be supplied; Centralia, Ill., C. T. Jones Du Quoin, Ill., J. H. Browder; Evansville, Ind., Anthony Bunch; Henderson, Ky., Burrell Mitchell; Corydon, Ind., J. N. Horden; Slaughterville, C. H. McElroy; Holt's Bottom and Shorter's Chapel, James Freeman.

OTHER CHURCH NEWS.

Rev, R. T. Anderson has been transferred to the Tennessee conference.

Rev. C. T. Jones, a former pastor of St. Paul's church this city, is stationed at Centralia, Ill.

Rev. Peter Ferguson is attending the meeting of the National Baptist Association at Nashville, Tenn.

Rev. Lero Redd, until recently pastor of the Christian church will probably engage in Missionary work in Kentucky.

The Western Mission field of the Zion connection, embracing all the unoccupied territory in Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio is yet to be supplied.

Rev. W. A. Forman, was re-appointed to Jones' Tabernacle this city, but received information later that he and Rev. Mr. Manson were to exchange pulpits.

Rev. J. M. Washington's jurisdiction extends over the states of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. He will retain his headquarters in this city.

Under the superintendence of that indefatigable worker, Lewis Harris, the Mt. Zion Sabbath school is making rapid strides. The average attendance reaches from 150 to 175 each Sunday.

Mt. Zion Baptist church is making commendable progress in the erection of her new edifice. The structure will be located at the corner of Howard and Third streets, a much better site than the present one.

Rev. Richard E. Clark, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., is the new the new pastor of the Christian church. He is a young man of studious habits and progressive ideas. He has in mind a number of important improvements to be made upon the church building soon.

POLITICAL PICKUPS.

Harrison and his Chinese must go.

The demonstration to-night will be a little "local affair."

Everybody should turn out to-night to see the procession.

How will Harrison's election benefit the colored people?

Alfred Harrison and G. W. Robinson are doing some effective work in this campaign.

Henry W. Forte and F. M. Wilson of the Afro-American of Cincinnati were in the city this week.

There were three new members added to the roll of the Central Negro Democratic Club last Tuesday evening.

Colored Democrats speakers are now actively at work in nearly ever town in the State where there are colored voters.

Some of the ablest colored orators in the country will be in Indiana during the campaign in the interest of Democracy.

Our challenge to discuss the tariff question with the World and to discuss the question, "Shall the Negro vote divide" is still open.

J. H. Huston, the Negro hating Republican is still in charge at the Republican State Central Committee. His very presence is said to chill the average Negro caller.

The Tomlinson hall deadlock has been broken and the Republicans have concluded that the $30.00 per night option was more than their limited exchecheur could stand.

Our esteemed friend, lawyer J. D. Hamerick is striking some telling blows for Democracy in this campaign. He is an eloquent speaker and he receives the closest attention when speaking.

Broad Ax Smith who came here from Pittsburgh in the interest of the Republicans, was fired from the Dennison hotel, the headquarters of the Republicans. Even colored Republican are not wanted at this Republican house.

Strange colored men are still crowding into the city to do some illegal voting for Harrison on Nov. 6. The Freeman would suggest that they look a "lietle oud," for they are being watched and will be "nabed" if they attempt to vote.

The joint discussion spoken of in the last issue of The Freeman between Messrs. J. T. V. Hill and C. H. Morphin will not take place. Mr. Morphin declines to meet Mr. Hill. The Republicans claim everything but are afraid to meet the Democracy in open battle.

Considerable disgust is expressed bv the colored Republican of Marion county at the treatment accorded them by Huston and the Republican managers. Colored men are tired of being "cuffed about" an snubbed by the Republican dudes and propose to act on their "mettle" in this campaign.

The Freeman is now read by nearly four thousand colored readers and the letters of commendations which we are daily receiving are evidence that the intelligent colored men are putting aside their blind partisan prejudices of other days and will vote in his election as it suits their interests and the best interests of the people.

A John Brown Republican Club was formed at Lovely Lane, A. M. E. Zion Church on Virginia Avenue last Tuesday evening. This is an instance where a church—a sacred temple has been prostituted to the base uses of politics. We have yet to hear of a single white church that has permitted its name and influence to be desecrated in this matter Some of our colored leaders have yet to learn selfrespect and religious propriety

Frank T. Boyd who has been doing services for the Democrats in this city left for Jeffersonville and New Albany last Thursday where he will make speeches, The Afro-American speaking of Mr. Boyd says:

If there is a man in the State who can. get up earlier, stay up later, and shake more hands and buzz more ears between times than Mr. Frank Boyd, why put him in the exposition, and we will cheerfully pay fifty cents to see him. In Champaign, Logan, Clark and Miami Counties, Frank knows everybody and everybody knows Frank. He is hard at work for Cleveland and Thurman, and wherever he comes they have to clear a ten-acre lot to receive him.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

Much has been said and written about the gratitude of the Negro, and his loyalty to his friends, etc. But we have evidences cropping to the surface every day that the Negro does not differ materially in this regard from other people. In Fort Wayne, Ind., a few years ago the white people of that place bought a lot and built a handsome church for the colored people of that place. Fort Wayne is a Democratic stronghold and three-fourths of the donors were Democrats. They gave because they wanted to see the church prosper, and no mention was made of politics. This fall one W. H. Brown, who begged for the church, and who was then and is now its pastor, is going over the State telling the colored people the Democrats are their enemies, and would enslave them if they could and such silly twaddle. In doing this Rev. (?) Brown proves himself to be not only an ingrate, but a false teacher and a blind leader as well. When he says the Democrats of Indiana or elsewhere are enemies to the colored people more so than other white people, he knows he lies, and when he says the Democrats would enslave the colored people, he knows he lies. We have but little respect for a minister who leaves his pulpit to talk politics, and We advise the colored people to give such persons a wide birth.

CONCERNING THE CHURCHES.

Attend the churches.

Rev. J. W. Carr is attending the Baptist meeting at Nashville, Tenn.

Bev. J. R. Raynor has now two thriving ittle charges under his jurisdiction.

The intelligent minister gives politics a wide berth and will not permit his church to be used as a political wigwam.

OUR PEOPLE AND OTHER PEOPLE.

H. Augustus Hall is in Cincinnati.

Mr. J. J. Smallwood has left the city.

Mr. L. E. Christy visited Greensburg, Tuesday.

Mr. Walter R. Sparks is visiting in the Queen City.

Mrs. Will White is visiting friends in Cincinnati.

Miss Sadie Stapp is again singing in the Bethel choir.

A child of Mr. Henry C. Turner, of Fayette street, is very sick.

Two members of Rev. Peter Ferguson's family are down with diptheria.

Mr. Jeff D. Porter is the happy father of a bran new bouncing boy.

Mr. E. E. Cooper was in Noblesville, Tuesday, in the interest of The Freeman.

Mrs. Malissa Taylor, of Greencastle, was in town, Thursday, to attend the State fair.

Rev. L. J. Coppin, editor of the A. M. E. Church Review, Philadelphia, was in the city a few hours, Monday.

Miss Alice Pratt will go to St. Louis, Monday, to witness the annual demonstration of the veiled prophets.

Miss Leota Jefferson and Miss Hattie Esters, two of Carthage's belles, are guests of Miss Estella Rountree.

Hon. J. S. Hinton addressed the people of Princeton, to-day, the occasion being an emancipation celebration.

Mrs. Martha Turner, of Summerville, Mich., mother of Mrs. G. L. Jones, 27, Fayette street, is sojourning in the city

Mr. Walter W. Jones, of Chicago, an old Indianapolis boy, was in the city, Sunday and Monday, visiting friends and relatives.

Hon. Frederick Douglass spent a few hours in the city, Monday evening. He is filling speaking engagements in different parts of the State.

Messrs. Jesse Chapman, Cornelius Turner, Allen Meridith and others of the local sojourners, returned from Lake Minnetonka, Minn., this week.

Miss Jennie Coleman's funeral occurred, Sunday afternoon, at Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Rev. J. M. Morton officiating. She was twenty-three years of age.

Miss Fudine Carter, one of Chicago's fascinating society ladies passed through the city, Thursday, enroute to Nashville, Tenn., where she will enter Fisk University.

Mr. Perry Jones, aged sixteen years a well known citizen, died last Friday morning, of a complication of diseases. His body was taken to Louisville for interment.

Mrs. Eva Winn, is developing considerable talent as a worker in fine art. She has just completed a large rug, made entirely from stray materials. The designs are very pretty and are perfectly original.

Mr. W. Allison Sweeney was one of the speakers at the Greensburg celebration, Tuesday. His oration has been highly commended for its broad patriotism, and exalted fraternal sentiment. It is considered his finest effort in this line of thought.

FREE SPEECH IN THIS CITY.

One of the most damnable outrages that was ever perpetrated in a free country was witnessed on last Tuesday night at the corner of Delaware and Washington streets. While the Prohibitionists were indulging in a little speech making, one John King, who is notorious for his drunkenness and temperance speeches, elevated himself on the stone fence alongside the speaker and proceeded to berate the party and exert his utmost endeavors to drown the voice of the speaker. This highly esteemed Republican gentleman. overflowing with patriotism and free whisky, a member of the party which advocates free speech (that is, when they are Republican speeches) was assisted by a riotous mob of howling hoodlums who continuously shouted for Harrison, and urged the free whiskeite to proceed with his shameful and nonsensical utterances; and all this without the least interference from the police. We would kindly suggest to our Republican friends that this sort of thing will do them no good.

PERSONAL MENTION.

C. F. Aiken, of Carlisle, Ind., was in the city, this week. He brought five subscriptions for The Freeman.

Mrs. W. M. Garvin, who is visiting in Chicago, will not return until late in the fall. She is having a pleasant visit.

Mr. J. T. Leggett, one of our most enterprising colored men, paid The Freeman office a visit and a subscription this week.

Messrs. Henry More and John Puryear were in Princeton and other points in southern Indiana, this week, attending to Masonic business.

Miss Purdine Carter, of Chicago, passed through the city, this week, enroute to Nashville, Tenn., to attend Fisk University. She was the guest of Miss Nellie Lewis while in the city.

Matthew Williams, an old Indianapolis boy and a graduate from the high school in Texas, has returned to this city. He will take a medical course in Howard University, Washington, D. C., this fall.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

Session of 88–9 begins September 14th, 1888. Eight departments—theological, classical, scientific, normal, law, music, English, Industrial. Competent faculty. Its graduates always in demand. Locality healthy, beautiful, retired. Direct telephone and telegraphic communication with the world. Important reduction in expense. $98 cash on entrance pays for tuition, board, fuel, room rent, lights and books. All grades of students admitted at any time in the year. Good character is the only quallification and all must bring testimonials thereto. For catalogues address S. T Mitchell, Pres., or J. P. Maxwell, Sec.; Wilberforce, Green Co., Ohio. tf.

A Colony Up in the Clouds.

San Francisco Bulletin.

Life at the Lick Observatory, over 4,000 feet above the ocean levol, on a lofty summit, with other mountain crests only for neighbors, is an interesting study. Here is probably the highest colony in California. The astronomers and necessary employes of the observatory form a little world of their own, and few of them care often to go outside of it. The stage that comes once a day brings news from the world outside, and visitors, curious to see the wonders of the mountain. A contract with a San Jose expressman secures all needed freight once a month, sometimes oftener. A butcher with supplies comes up the twenty-eight miles of tortuous mountain road once a week. Cows and chickens are adjuncts to the Commissary Department. Quail, rabbits and deer are plentiful in surrounding canyons, and some of the sportsmen-astronomers came from cities, yet none complain or sigh for attractions beyond those revealed by the marvelous telescopes.

Pure Blood

Is absolutely necessary in order to have perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier, quickly conquering scrofula, salt rheum and all other insidious enemies which attack the blood and undermine the health. It also builds up the whole system, cures dyspepsia and sick headache, and overcomes that tired feeling.

"I have been troubled by scrofulous affection all my life. It is one of the marked recollections of my boyhood days, and for several years has rendered me unable to labor much. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I have been using at intervals for ten years, is the best thing I have ever taken. I am now 60, and my general health seems better than ever." H. D. Abbott, Warren N. H.

"I have taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla for salt rheum and dyspepsia, and am feeling as well as ever in my life." G. W. Rose, Pottsville, Pa.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S CREAM BALM **CATARRH**

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

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CURES
COLD IN HEAD
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EASY TO USE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

HELP FOR THE **SICK** FOR **22 YEARS**

EILERT'S EXTRACT OF **TAR AND WILD CHERRY**

Has cured all coughs, colds, bronchitis, and relieved asthma and consumption for all who have used it. Is not this an evidence of its merits and reliability? It is a *sure* and *safe medicine* for all bronchial troubles, and never fails to give satisfaction. Try it under a full warrantee. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Prepared by Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill.

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$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main St., Richmond, Va.

SEE THIS! Ayer's Sarsaparilla—dollar a bottle—worth five dollars of any man's money. Either as a Tonic or Blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal!

Dr. James H. Stone, Tappan, Ohio, says: "I know of no alterative that gives so much satisfaction as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

ELECTRICITY IN A BOTTLE

A SURE CURE FOR

CATARRH
HAY FEVER
HEADACHE
ASTHMA
NEURALGIA
ELECTRICITY
IN A BOTTLE
CURES
CHICAGO: ILLS.
THE WEST ELECTRIC CURE CO
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This Cut represents size of battery.

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PRICE $1.00. Sent free on receipt of same. A Cure Guaranteed or money refunded.

For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Neuralgia, Headache, Asthma and Rheumatism

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EVERY BOTTLE SOLD ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL

Agents Wanted. One general agent sold over 1,200 bottles in one month at a profit of over $400. Local agents sell from 12 to 24 bottles daily. Terms to agents and complete descriptive pamphlet free.

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Sent on trial. Freight paid. Fully Warranted.

3 TON $35.

Other sizes proportionately low. Agents well paid. Illustrated Catalogue free. Mention this Paper.

OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.—Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal. *Successfully used monthly.* Safe, Effectual, Pleasant. $1 by mail, or druggists. Sealed particulars 2 stamps. Ladies address POND LILY COMPANY, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

DOUBLE Breech-Loader $6.75. RIFLES $2.25 PISTOLS 75c **GUNS** All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy send stamp for Catalogue. Address POWELL & CLEMENT, 180 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D. Aurora, Kane Co. Ill.

GUNS, Revolvers, etc. Send stamp for price-list to J. H. Johnston Gun Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—$3.50 a day and found. Swedish Novelty Co., Pittsburg Pa.

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit free. Terms free. Address, True & Co. Augusta, Maine.

I N U 38—88 INDPLS

When writing to Advertisers readers will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

TO THE WOMEN!

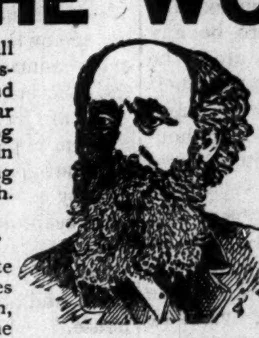
When we understand all the anatomy and physiology of women, and learn of the diseases peculiar to their sex, there is a feeling of sympathy created within the breast for her well-being and preservation of her health.

WEAKNESS.

On account of the intimate connection of these diseases with the stomach, brain, heart and liver, through the sympathetic spinal system of nerves, the diagnosis or locating of her diseases becomes the more difficult. This as a symptom of her diseases she may have neuralgic

HEADACHE,

dizziness, unnatural emotions and various delusions, amounting to mania, or may have local paralysis, nausea and vomiting, perverted appetite, a dry, hacking cough, palpitation of the heart, oppression and faintness, pain in the back and kidneys, and every imaginable disease as caused by reflex action.



Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

A COMPOUND

Containing Podophylum, Cascara Sagrada, Unicorn Root, Black Cohosh and Poke Root, with tonics and diuretics, with Salycilic Acid, Nervines, etc., etc., scientifically combined and pleasant to take, all of them being specifics in their action, as well as laxative and alterative, that will restore action, subdue inflammation, and prove all that the most astute physician or pathologist could suggest. Hibbard's Rheumatic Plasters applied to the small of the back, or abdomen, or to any parts that may be painful and weak, will be found very beneficial. Reason teaches the lesson.

IT NEVER FAILS. IT NEVER FAILS.

IT IS A SAFE FAMILY MEDICINE.

Because it contains no poison or opiates, Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, *Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.*

If you cannot procure it of your druggist send direct to us. Price $1.00; 6 bottles $5. Plasters 25c.

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

It has cured my indigestion, purified my blood and made me a well woman, and I cannot say too much in praise of both Syrup and Plasters.
Mrs. S. E. Banks, Whitehall, Mich.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup has no equal. We cannot be without it in our family.
Mrs. Matthew Wiley, Muskegon, Mich.

Ten years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, neuralgic headache and other diseases. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup made me a well woman.
Mrs. A. D. Noble, Jackson, Mich.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup entirely cured me. I think it the best family medicine in the world.
Mrs. Louis Elleroth, Wabash, Ind.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

TOWER'S
TRADE MARK
FISH BRAND

None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.

SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" slicker and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "fish brand", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

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Attorney-General—John B. Wilson
Superintendent Public Instruction—E. E. Griffith
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First District—W. E. Niblack
Second District—G. V. Howk
Fourth District—Allen Zollers

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Thomas R. Cobb and John E Lamb. First district, Samuel B. Vance; Second district Cutler S. Dobbins; Third district, Charles L. Jewett; Fourth district, Nicholas Cornet; Fifth district, John R East; Sixth district, Thomas J. Study; Seventh district, David S. Gooding; Eighth district, Samuel D Puett Ninth district, John F McHugh; Tenth district, David D Dykeman; Eleventh district, John N Turner, Twelfth district, John H Bass; Thirteenth district, Marcus A O Packard.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative in Congress Seventh Congressional District—William D. Bynum
For Judge of Nineteenth Judicial Circuit—Thomas L Sullivan
For Prosecuting Attorney Nineteenth Judicial Circuit—James L Mitchell
For Senators—William C Thompson, Henry T Hudson
For Joint Senator, Hancock, Marion, and Shelby Counties—Daniel Foley
For Joint Representative, Marion, Hancock and Shelby—James B Curtis
For Representative—Gabriel Schmuck, William A Hughes, Eli F Heiney, Heyden S Bigham, William Langstaff
For Sheriff—Isaac King
For Treasurer—John Osterman
For Coroner—Nelaton C. Rooker
For Surveyor—William C Smith
For County Commissioners—First District, Josheph L Hunter; Third District, Jacob Emrich.

MOTHERS AND MANNERS.

Little Ones Should be Surrounded by an Atmosphere of Kindness.

Boston Globe.

There is no denying the fact that American young folks are about the brightest in the world. Pretty, precocious and self-confident, it would be hard to find their equals for what we call "cuteness."

But, though their cleverness is unquestioned, it must be admitted that many of them are anything but patterns of propriety, particularly in the domestic circle.

Indeed, for disrespect to parents and elders generally, our young people, or at least very many of them, are a byword and a reproach. It is a melancholy but "true" fact that children's manners are at a low average in this country.

And the worst of it is, that United States youngsters commit their atrocities of impoliteness and selfishness with such a good grace.

They actually patronize their parents. What is more, their parents "stand it."

And that's where all the trouble lies—with the parents. And especially with the mothers, so few of whom know where to draw the line between judicious and injudicious kindness.

Children are encouraged to be "smart" and irreverent. Their cute sayings are quoted before them, and their self-importance flattered, till they become nuisances to everybody, and most of all to those who love them most, their mothers. It is bad enough for a fond father to know that his first born playfully refers to him as "the guv'nor" or the "boss;" but how sharper than a serpent's tooth for a doting matron to hear her darling coolly call her "the old woman."

Yet whom has she to blame but herself? The mother who allows a child to speak rudely or disrespectfully to her a second time deserves all the trouble that comes of it.

Children are, like monkeys, natural mimics. They do as they see others do. The best safeguards against rudeness and disrespect are courtesy and kindness. Let the little ones live in a perpetual atmosphere of politeness. Let them be taught that if there be any choice, their best manners are to be kept for home consumption and their surplus of politeness laid by for strangers. But there need be no apprehension on that score. A boy who is considerate for his mothers and sisters is sure to be considerate for others. Whoever sees a young man thoughtful for women and children, always on the lookout to do a kindness to the old, the sick, the weak, but thinks: "Ah! he had a good mother."

And the converse is true. A badly brought up and boorish boy is bound to reflect discredit on the one who bred him. Many a good woman makes a bad mother. Her very love makes her wrong both herself and her child. Th victims of a mistaken kindness are legion, and the sad thing is that the children of such mothers, while they love, frequently live to half despise their weakness.

This is an age of restless activity, of what is called "go," and, in the struggle for supremacy, manners are only too apt to be forgotton by both young and old. The great trouble with boys—and with men, too, for that matter—is that they make the big mistake of thinking that gentle ways and polished manners make a boy "namby-pamby;" that they are all well enough for women and girls, but that the sterner sex has no use for them.

Let them remember that courtesy is the very flower of chivalry, that—

> The bravest are the tenderest,
> The loving are the daring.

It rests mainly with the mothers to enforce, both by precept and example, the beauty and the necessity of courtesy. Children who are always accustomed to a proper courtesy and a well-considered kindness naturally take on those graces of manner which are to life what the perfume is to the rose, what the smile is to the human face divine.

Let the mothers remember that by heir children they themselves are known. Let them so surround the little one with sweet and gentle influences that rude speech shall be as impossible to them as a strange tongue.

And, above all, let them remember that true politeness means tact, taste, kindliness, and that these in their broadest sense mean morality.

Chicago Society Note.

Chicago Journal.

A young woman, who in her own particular set is looked up to as a leader, informs me that the approaching fall will witness in society a revival in "teas" of various colors—pink teas, yellow teas, green teas and brown teas. To properly equip a colored tea, this young lady says, there must be strips of plush on the table of pink, or yellow, or brown, as the case may be, while the hue of the shades, the ribbons around the bouquets and the flowers used for decorating, must all be of the prescribed color. At this sort of social entertainment there is not only a bouquet on each plate, to be carried away, but some china ornament or a tiny hamper or bonbons. At the "pink tea" which this young woman gave to her friends before she left for Oconomowoc in the early part of July, the waiters wore pink jackets and gloves and the young hostess appeared in a charming silk dress. I give the above intelligence for the benefit of fashionable people whom it may interest. My own opinion of "pink teas" and such like things may be compressed into that single syllable, a sort of expletive, which Mr. Henley's leading ruffian in "Deacon Brodie" uses with such tremendous effect.

As It Is In St. Louis.

An Observer in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One would think from the general congenial and liberal sentiment that now prevails among a certain portion of the population of St. Louis that the millenium had arrived. The portion of the population referred to are the candidates. Heretofore some of those individuals were supposed to be rather distant and inaccessable in demeanor, but they appear to have thrown down all social barriers and become a part of the common herd. This might be a very good thing for a Democratic government if it was real, but it is not. After the election the lines will again be drawn, and the common voter relegated back to unrecognition by the new candidate. This will not be the case in every instance.

No Hero Worth a Cent.

Texas Siftings.

Mickey—Did Pizen Jake, the Count of Bilgewater in disguise, carry der lovely dorter of der trapper up der precipice?

Stubby (who is reading a dime novel)—Naw, he left her wid der Injuns an' went after help.

Mickey (looking sick)—He did? He was er good 'un, he was! I'd er smashed der two chiefs an' der follerers an' took der lovely maiden in me arms an' carried her up der canyoon on der run! T'row der book in der gutter, Stubby; it must be dis 'ere Sunday-scool guff."

HOW TO OVERCOME THE DANGERS OF EXPOSURE.

Francis O'Reilly, the well-known livery man of No. 18 Prince street, New York, says of Allcock's Porous Plasters:

"For the last forty-two years I have been engaged in the livery and hacking business. I am greatly aided by my four boys. We are much exposed to the weather, and we have found Allcock's Plasters of very great service. We use them as chest protectors, placing one on the chest and one on the pit of the stomach. They not only ward off the cold, but act as a tonic.

We are frequently affected with rheumatism, kinks in the back, pains in the side; but one or two of Allcock's Plasters quickly cure us. My wife and daughter have been using Allcock's Plasters for weak back and think the world of them. I have now been using them for twenty years, and always have a box in the house."

Pittsburg Chronicle: A boiler which exploded out West a few days ago was said to be as thin as paper. It was attached to a stationary engine, of course.

How Intelligent Women Decide.

When the question has to be met as to what is the best course to adopt to secure a sure, safe and agreeable remedy for those organic diseases and weaknesses which afflict the female sex, there is but one wise decision, viz., a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an unfailing specific for periodical pains, misplacement, internal inflammation, and all functional disorders that render the lives of so many women miserable and joyless. Those who try it, praise it. Of druggists.

"Didn't I see you with your arm around a girl's waist the other night?" "Yes, I was making haste to reach her heart by the belt line."

ST. JACOBS OIL
For **NEURALGIA.**

CURES
CHRONIC
Cases
PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY.
No Return of Pain. Cures Positively.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

Before and After.

Texas Siftings.

Young Wife—Before we were married, George, you never smoked in my presence.

Young Husband—I know it, my dear, and you never wore curl papers in mine.

A Hint to Puny People.

From their arrival on this planet to their usually early departure from it, people of weak constitutions and angular physiques pass a sort of half existence. Like dormice they burrow in their home retreats, afraid of heat, afraid of cold, constantly afraid that the shadow of the dread reaper will materialize and exact the forfeit which he demands from all, sooner or later. No finer medicinal assurance of comparative vigor for the feeble exists than that afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Used with persistence—not with spurts and spasms—this genial and professionally commended tonic will do much toward infusing strength into a puny system, and rounding off scrawny angles in the human figure. Appetite, nerve tranquility and nightly repose are encouraged by it, and a malarial, rheumatic, bilious tendency overcome. It re-establishes digestion and prevents kidney troubles.

The last Bostonian and the biggest is the Leyland line freight steamer of that name, which is the largest freight steamer afloat, having an overall length of 437 feet, and an actual capacity of 8,000 tons, with engines requiring twelve furnaces and about forty tons of coal a day. The initial trip from the Liverpool dock to the Hoosac Tunnel line dock in Boston was made in ten days and five hours.

Beauty Without Paint.

"What makes my skin so dark and muddy?
My cheeks were once so smooth and ruddy!
I use the best cosmetics made,"
Is what a lovely maiden said

"That's not the cure, my charming Miss,"
The doctor said—"remember this:
"If you your skin would keep from taint,
Discard the powder and the paint.

"The proper thing for all such ills
Is this," remarked the man of pills;
Enrich the blood and make it pure,
In this you'll find the only cure."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do this without fail. It has no equal. All druggists.

Next to the umbrella fiend the most taking thing we know of just at present is vaccination.

By its mild, soothing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of nasal catarrh, also "cold in the head," coryza, and catarrhal headaches. 50 cents, by druggists.

Though the policeman's lot may not be a happy one, most of them are rapped up in their calling.

A prudent young woman in Herrington, Kan., wears her engagement ring on her toe.

The Homliest Man in Town

As well as the handsomest, as well as others, are invited to call on any druggist and get a free trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and ungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50c and $1.

The dentist may not be much of a politician, but he knows how to take the stump.

Try "Eletricity in a Bottle" price only $1.00, lasts a year and has no equal. Read advt. of The West Electric Cure Co., Chicago, elsewhere in this paper.

By wrapping the ends of bedstead slats in newspapers the creaking will be ilenced.

TOURISTS

Seeking rest and recreation during the hot summer months can obtain valuable information from the illustrated Guide Books entitled "A Summer Jaunt" and "Summer of 1888," issued by the Wisconsin Central Line. These books are descriptive of the Summer Resorts in Wisconsin and Minnesota, reached by the Wisconsin Central Line, and will be sent FREE to any address upon application to JAMES BAKER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

"I WISH I could find something that would cure galls and prevent the hair coming in white," is an expression frequently heard. Veterinary Carbolisalve will always do 't. Sold by Druggists at 50 cents and $1.00.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

J. H. CLARK
11 Indiana Avenue,
MANUFACTURER OF
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS
Work Made to Order. Repairing Done at Low Rates. When wanting anything in This Line, remember the old Reliable Stand, 11 Indiana Ave.

WE SELL ALL AMERICAN
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And guarantee LOWEST PRICES.
A. W. GUMP & CO., Dayton, O.
Largest retail stock in America.

52 in.	OTTO, factory price	$60.00, our price	$40.00.
50 in.	" " "	55.00, " "	35.00
48 in.	" " "	50.00, " "	33.00.
46 in.	" " "	45.00, " "	30.00
44 in.	" " "	40.00, " "	27.00.

Order quick. Also 250 second-hand Wheels. Repairing & Nickeling. Bicycles & Guns taken in trade

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

PALE SICKLY LOOKING CHILDREN
subject to SPASMS are most likely troubled with WORMS. The best remedy for this is the celebrated B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. Been 60 years in use and never fails. Observe particularly that the initials are B. A. thus avoiding imitations.

SOLDIERS all get Pensions, if ½ disabled; Officers' travel pay, bounty collected; Deserters relieved; success or no fee. Laws sent free.
A. W. McCormick & Son, Washington, D. C. & Cincinnati, O.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free BRYANT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE Buffalo, N.Y.

These are the days when

**"The frost is on the punkin'
And the fodder's in the shock."**

September! A glorious month, with its "days of haze and mist and glory."

We are ready for the cooler days now at hand, and the cooler days that are to come.

We have opened **Forty Cases** of different styles of fashionable

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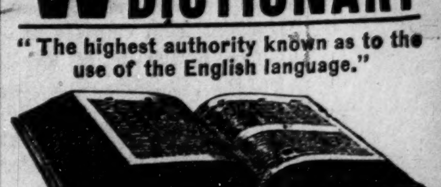

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